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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

A GREAT SPEECH

The Minister of Public Works has made many striking and comprehensive speeches since he entered Federal politics, but probably on very few occasions has he made any political address equalling in scope, close reasoning, and strength of appeal to reasonable-minded men that which he delivered Thursday to the electors in the North End and West Side. In this speech, which is printed at length in The Telegraph this morning, Hon. Mr. Pugsley dealt most fully and effectively with the principal issues of the campaign, not only in its national character but as it affects those interests which touch us most closely here in this city and this province.

In the beginning, the Minister gave an account of his stewardship since he became the head of the Department of Public Works, and showed, by quoting from the records, how much his department and the government of which he has been a member have done for the port of St. John during the last few years. Since March 31, 1907, there has been expended in the harbor of St. John by the Department of Public Works the immense sum of \$1,985,279.23. This includes the dredging in the vicinity of the Beacon Bar for the additional terminal facilities in connection with the C. P. R. on the West Side, the deepening of the harbor entrance channel to thirty feet, the borings in Courtenay Bay, and repairs to the Negro Point breakwater.

There have been extensive expenditures in dredging and wharf building in other parts of the province, as, for example, at Port Elgin, on the Miramichi, along the St. John river, at Dalhousie and Beaubien, and in the various rivers and harbors, and the Department of Public Works has spent in the province of New Brunswick for dredging, wharf building and breakwaters, \$3,672,494.58. In addition to this vast expenditure many public buildings have been erected, and if the cost of these is added to the expenditure upon harbor and river works and upon public buildings, the whole amount spent in the province by the department from March, 1907, up to the end of March, 1911, amounts to \$3,862,327.55.

Dr. Pugsley, in the course of his speech, explained in some detail the expansion of the terminal facilities on the West Side which is going on, and the further expansion which is to follow the dredging work there and the transfer of the West Side lots to the C. P. R. to provide additional yard room for 5,000 more cars. Tenders have just been called for the additional work being undertaken there by Dr. Pugsley's department, and it will involve an expenditure of some \$700,000 or \$800,000. This will give the Canadian Pacific Railway an ideal position on the western side of the harbor, and the company is itself making every preparation for handling a rapidly increasing traffic, notwithstanding Mr. Sifton's melancholy predictions about the effect of reciprocity upon our transportation interests.

Dr. Pugsley then took up the contemplated improvements in Courtenay Bay, to begin which \$500,000 was recently voted by Parliament, and explained clearly that the Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased a site for terminals there and that tenders have been called for by the Dominion government for carrying out the whole scheme of improvements in this, the eastern harbor. Of the three great British firms tendering, each of which deposited \$500,000 as security for the satisfactory performance of the work, the tender of the Norton Griffiths Co., Ltd., was found to be the lowest, and it now only remains to sub-

mit this tender to the cabinet council at Ottawa. Dr. Pugsley described at some length the nature of the work to be done in Courtenay Bay, the breakwater, the wharves, the dredging of the channel which will necessitate the removal of 4,000,000 cubic yards of material, the preparation of a turning basin which will mean the removal of 6,500,000 cubic yards, the construction of the largest dry dock on this continent, and the building of an up-to-date ship repair plant. This work in and around Courtenay Bay will involve an expenditure of several millions of dollars outside of the cost of the dry dock itself.

Dr. Pugsley pointed out that while Mr. Powell had referred to the fact that he was making provision, not only had the Department of Public Works already made the vast expenditures previously referred to but very recently Parliament passed two items of \$500,000 each, one for the improvements on the West Side and the other for a beginning upon the improvements at Courtenay Bay. The Minister referred also to the construction of the new armory and the new post office, and to other matters of this sort, and thus demonstrated that he could appeal to his fellow citizens not upon promises merely, but upon very great services rendered.

Having thus dealt with some of the local matters of great interest to the community, Hon. Mr. Pugsley took up reciprocity which he described as the paramount issue before the electors in this campaign. Many speeches have been made on reciprocity in the House of Commons and before the country since the dissolution of Parliament, but it would be difficult to find one dealing more clearly and more comprehensively with the whole subject than that delivered by Hon. Mr. Pugsley last evening. He explained very fully just what reciprocity will mean to Canada and to the people living in this city and in the Maritime Provinces, quoting figures, and giving in detail the reasons why the proposed tariff changes will greatly stimulate our prosperity.

In the course of his admirable examination of reciprocity Dr. Pugsley devoted some attention to Mr. Sifton's assertion that the trade agreement would prevent wheat and other western freight from passing through the port of St. John and other Canadian Atlantic ports. His reply to Mr. Sifton should be given here in full. He said:

"This question must be considered in two aspects, first, as to the wheat which would be bought from our western farmers for home consumption; second, as to what would pass over the line and be carried to United States ports for shipment to European markets. As to the latter, the complete answer is that the products of either Canada or the United States are today, and have been for years, allowed, under mutual bonding privileges, to pass freely through either country to be shipped through the ports of either. The result of this privilege was that during the last winter port season at St. John about one-third of the total exports were United States products. Most of the imports for Toronto are, I believe, brought to Canada in the winter season through the ports of Portland and New York. It might just as well be said that under reciprocity all the products of either western states would pass through Canadian ports as that all the products of Canada would pass through United States ports. The fact is that reciprocity will make no difference in this respect. The whole question depends upon the cheapness of and facilities for transportation and the Canadian railways and Canadian steamship lines can be depended on to do in the future what they have done in the past, secure the bulk of Canadian traffic and a fair share of United States traffic as well through Canadian ports. (Cheers.)"

"Think for a moment of the logical result of Mr. Sifton's argument. It is that the United States could at any time in the past and could now, merely by taking the duty off of wheat, destroy Canadian ports. I think better of the Canadian transportation routes than to imagine such a thing possible, and I am sure that none of the great Canadian railway or steamship companies when investing the vast sums which they have in railways and steamships have ever imagined for a moment that their business depended upon the action of the United States in regard to their tariff."

The Minister of Public Works dealt in an admirable way with the disloyalty cry raised by the Conservatives, introducing with marked effect Mr. Hazen's speech in advocacy of reciprocity in 1891 and the position of Sir John Macdonald and other Conservative leaders who tried in vain to secure by a treaty the advantages which Sir Wilfrid's government has now secured by means of a simple agreement that may be terminated by either party at a moment's notice.

The addresses closed last evening by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell will give the Liberal campaign in the North End and on the West Side a great impetus. The numbers in attendance and the applause which greeted both the speakers indicated that the Liberal forces are confident of victory and that, having two such strong and excellent standard-bearers and such a good cause, having not only the magnificent record of the Laurier administration but the progressive trade policy as well, they will give the Liberal cause the great majorities in all sections of the two constituencies.

POTATOES AND RECIPROCITY Since potato digging began in Aroostook County, Maine, there have been hauled out of that county, over the Aroostook branch of the C. P. R., from thirty to fifty-five cars of potatoes every day. These potatoes are going to the New England market via Vancouver, and they are shipped across a portion of New Brunswick in bond, and thus escape the duty.

Why are New Brunswick farmers not sending whole train loads of potatoes into that same New England market? The Aroostook land is in the same water shed as much of New Brunswick. The land is no better than ours, although it is very good. Soil and climate are identical. The land in Aroostook is somewhat better cultivated than ours, because it has paid bet-

ter to cultivate there than in New Brunswick. The big market explains that. While whole train loads of potatoes are being carried out of Aroostook County, the New Brunswick farmers are shut out from that market by the duty which meets their products at the border.

When we stop to consider that the daily train loads of potatoes referred to, from thirty to fifty-five cars every day, originate along a spur line in Aroostook less than fifty miles in length, we readily see what could be done on the New Brunswick side of the border under reciprocity, when New Brunswick's potatoes will enter the United States duty free. In Aroostook the price of potatoes has been rising since digging began, and during the last week in the Houlton and Fort Fairfield markets the prices have ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel of two-and-a-half bushels.

Although the land in Aroostook is no better than our own farms in that vicinity are worth from twice as much as ours to four times as much, acre for acre. This is wholly due to the fact that for many years the farmers of Aroostook have had a never-failing market, which is too big to be glutted as our small local market often is, by a big crop. Once in a while Aroostook has a bad potato year, and once in a while the market is off; but the average demand and the average prices have been so high that the farmers of that section are very prosperous indeed, and many of them are riding about today in automobiles. When they begin to gather their potato crop, potato-pickers flock into that territory from all the surrounding country. Buyers from the large cities come right to the farmer's field and bid one against another for his yield.

These buyers will come to the New Brunswick farmer's field just across the line so soon as the duty comes off potatoes under reciprocity. Mr. Sifton has told us (and the Conservatives have shouted their approval of his mad statement) that reciprocity is going to ruin the farmers of the Maritime Provinces because the United States, a nation of ninety millions, will rush all sorts of farm products and food-stuffs over here and sell it so cheaply that our agricultural population will lose its occupation and find blue ruin staring it in the face.

But Maine farmers have no protection against that same nation of ninety millions of people, and yet the rest of the United States does not flood Maine with cheap agricultural products and food-stuffs, and the Maine farmer, instead of being ruined, is highly prosperous. If the rest of the United States does not ruin the Aroostook farmer, it will not ruin the Carleton County farmer or the York County farmer, or the Kings County farmer; and Mr. Sifton, if he is honest enough to look the facts in the face, will find that the very prosperity of the Maine farmer today knocks his argument higher than a kite. The only difference between our farmers and those a few miles away across the border is that the American farmer does not have to contend with the American duty in marketing his stuff, while our farmers do, unless they are content with a small local market that is easily glutted, and that is controlled largely by middlemen who tax the farmer with one hand and the consumer with the other.

From the moment the reciprocity agreement was made public, the Conservatives have attempted to frighten the Canadian farmer, because they realize that the farmers in this country hold political power in their hands, and that if they are convinced that reciprocity is desirable they will sweep to defeat any political party which opposes the measure. But, as the facts of the case are discussed more fully, and as detailed and accurate knowledge of the proposed trade agreement is spread throughout the country, the Conservative fallacies, and those of speakers like Mr. Sifton, are constantly exposed. The farmer knows his own business well, and as he studies the details of the trade agreement he cannot fail to see that reciprocity will mean increased prosperity for him, and for the whole country.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE "INTERESTS"

Politics is a very odd business. Mr. Borden was acclaimed last night by a crowded audience as one of the greatest leaders of the Historic Liberal-Conservative party, if not the greatest, as every citizen is bigger and grander than all before it, and this morning the Gazette acclaims him editorially and otherwise as "the making-the-most-effective speaker in the country's public life." Does one in a hundred of those who listen to or read these eulogies of the "great leader" know, as does the Gazette, that not a forcible section of this "great Liberal-Conservative party has several times tried to depose Mr. Borden, the last attempt having been just before his recent tour to the West? Does one know that his present anti-reciprocity attitude was forced upon him by the interests as the price of his continued leadership? Does one know that his dear flatterers of today will force him to drink?—Montreal Witness.

We are witnessing at present in Canada a new alignment of the parties. The power of the lobby at Ottawa was effective very recently in changing the traditional policy of the Conservative party. Messrs. Foster and Borden have attempted to hand the party over to parasitic interests. In this they have the sympathy of certain money men in Toronto who had been selling themselves Liberal; of Hon. Clifford Sifton and others. They had decided that the people were ready to surrender their rights to self-rule and fall into the hands of the complete surrenderer was received from Ottawa. But the people are refusing to fall into their hands. They listen with impressive discouragement to the exhortations of the Conservatives to "do their duty at the polls." The rank and file of the party are not slow to change the teachings of two gen-

erations of leaders and thinkers for the hysterical cries of two months. It is not the will of the people that we should be governed by lobbyists and sinister special interests. They cannot be bribed to their course. There are too many of them, and the public interests are too great for all the power of the malefactors of great wealth. The people are uncorrupted and they are always seeking for what they honestly believe is for the country's best interest. The plan man knows well enough that day by day as he is addressing himself to the stern necessity of making a living for himself and his family, the success of these sinister special interests would make his efforts more difficult and his future more sure. He knows that Mr. Sifton and the other representatives of these sinister forces are planning to take away this living he is trying to make, and, turned at bay, he is making common cause with the man of toil who is everywhere trying to build up the common weal, with the result that all those who plan to monopolize power and administer the country for their own benefit, will fall.

The farmer can no more afford to leave his political destinies to be settled by the group of sinister interests that he can trust his fields to the control of the trusts. Government by the play of self-interest is not going to be introduced into Canada. It is encouraging too that the common people everywhere are utterly refusing to dodge the issue for the cry of loyalty. Sir Richard Cartwright gives the origin of this cry. "The annexation argument," he said, reminded him of Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism. "In his dictionary he defined patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel. Therefore, I commend Dr. Johnson's definition to you. In my experience of Canadian politicians, I have found that loyalty is the last refuge of scoundrels. So far as I have been able to trace it, this cry of loyalty appears to have taken its origin with certain hysterical women of the male sex, chiefly resident in Toronto. They are of the class of whom you may have heard, who are in the habit before retiring to peer round under the bed to see if any Irish-American-Pan-American, armed to the teeth, is hiding there."

These hysterical women of the male sex have aligned themselves with the Conservative party. But the men of both parties, drawn together by this fight against privilege, will prove that this country cannot be ruled by hysteria. The political representatives of sinister interests will find themselves, at the autumnal equinox, like the earth, flattened at the polls.

DISSEMBLED JOY

In discussing the possibility of the removal of trade restrictions between Canada and the United States in the Canadian Century last December, Mr. Foster remarked: "If you can make easier the channels of trade between the two countries consistently with the above conditions, we will be glad to co-operate." And he continued in the paragraph, "Meanwhile, as a neighboring beginning could you not give our products tariff entrance into your markets at the same rates which we accord to yours into our markets? You are bigger, older, richer, more skilled and more populous. What competition should you fear on a basis of equivalent tariffs? If you were to do this it would be an earnest of good feeling and might dispose us to further concessions."

Mr. Foster in this instance was speaking his mind without prejudice. He did not expect such an excellent understanding to be arrived at, and he was off his guard. He was writing without any party considerations before his mind, because he did not expect Mr. Helyard and Mr. Patterson to be able to secure such an excellent agreement. He further stated most vigorously in this article: "No sane man will predict any large overflow of products from the United States northward."

Mr. Foster has not shown any strong indications of being glad to cooperate since the agreement was brought down. He has successfully concealed his gladness and dissembled his joy. He and all his party are now telling the country that American products will flow northward and flood our country. A few months ago he assured us that no sane man would use such language; yet this happy family of Conservative statesmen are all doing it. We have had dark horses and light horses in Canadian politics before this, but the political zebra is a new feature.

THE CAMPAIGN

We are now entering upon the last three weeks of the campaign, and it must be a source of satisfaction to sane and dispassionate men all over the country to see how thoroughly the electors are understanding the principal issues before them. Conservative misrepresentation is being everywhere exposed and answered, and more and more it is being made plain that reciprocity is merely an economic question, that the trade agreement is an excellent and fortunate business proposal, and that its provisions, when carried into effect, will exert an enormous influence for making Canada more prosperous and more powerful as a part of the British Empire.

The Minister of Public Works returned to St. John yesterday after a week of strenuous campaign, having spoken at several meetings in the city, in Fairville, in St. Martins and Big Salmon River, and on Saturday at Hampstead and Gagetown. He returned to St. John to find awaiting him reports of the most favorable character from the other constituencies in New Brunswick, and his own personal observation, and the information he acquired during his trip, made him confident that the Liberal campaign everywhere is going on most successfully.

As a matter of fact with the beginning of this week the Conservatives can scarcely hope to carry a single seat in New Brunswick. When they began it was with the knowledge that the Liberals carried eleven out of thirteen seats in 1908 and that three years elapsing since the last Federal elections have greatly weakened the posi-

tions captured by Dr. Daniel in St. John and by Mr. O. S. Crockett in York. Today only a few extremely partisan Conservatives believe that Dr. Daniel can be elected, and the nomination of Dr. Atherton in York County has given so great an impetus to the Liberal campaign there that Mr. Crockett's chances are now regarded as exceedingly slim.

Col. H. B. McLean will easily win in Queens-Sunbury, and the latest reports are to the effect that he will have a majority of some hundreds. Of the election of the Minister of Public Works and his colleague Mr. James Lowell, in the city and the county, there can no longer be any doubt. Mr. Todd is absolutely sure in Charlotte and Dr. McAlister who had nearly four hundred majority in Kings-Albert in 1908 will increase his victorious margin there. Mr. F. B. Carvell, who is always to be found where the fighting is thickest, will easily beat the Tory combine in his constituency. Mr. Loggie should have about a thousand to the good in Northumberland. Hon. Mr. Emmerson will sweep Westmorland. The North Shore will go solidly Liberal, and the upper river counties will follow suit.

As day after day goes by and the question of the hour is more thoroughly discussed, two conclusions stand out as beyond dispute. One is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government will be sustained by an overwhelming majority. The other is that in spite of the shameful character of Tory misrepresentation the country generally is strongly in favor of reciprocity and is confident that it will result in an added measure of prosperity to the whole Dominion.

Laurier and Reciprocity will sweep the middle west. The Liberals will do some what better in British Columbia and somewhat better in Manitoba. They will make gains in rural Ontario. The Tory-Nationalist alliance in Quebec will carry a handful of seats, as other alliances have done before them, but Quebec will stand by the Laurier administration, and as strongly as it did in 1908. And that is enough. In the Maritime Provinces no reasonable observer of political matters has any doubt about the result. The Liberals will sweep New Brunswick. They will make gains in Nova Scotia where the Conservatives carried only six seats in 1908, and every Prince Edward Island seat will go for reciprocity.

Never in the history of the party has the campaign not only in this city and province, but throughout the Dominion looked so well as it does today. This, of course, is natural enough. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given Canada good government for fifteen years, and even by the confessions of the Conservative leaders of the day, the Dominion was never so prosperous as it is now. The Conservative party has no platform, no issue, no question of moment upon which to appeal to the electors. Mr. Borden merely represents the "outs." After September 21 he will be allowed—or invited—to go quietly back to the practice of law.

NOT EXACTLY BLUE RUIN

"Just at the moment the foes of reciprocity are loudest proclaiming that the policy will mean ruin to Canada," says a Montreal despatch, "the Canadian Pacific Railway's annual report is issued. It is a pamphlet of the Commercial Sunbaking Corporation, unlimited, for it plainly shows that the directors, several of whom are opposed to reciprocity, expect nothing but prosperity for the line. Although a trade bill will run north and south instead of east and west after the agreement is in effect, the report says that during the past year more than four hundred miles of branch lines will be built in Saskatchewan and Alberta. More double tracking on the Pacific section is required. The company has acquired all the 2,600 of the 32,500 shares of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company. The net earnings for the year covered by the report were \$26,699,830 against \$33,830,965 last year. Working expenses were 64.77 per cent of the gross earnings, which is practically the same as last year. The company sold during the year 659,674 acres of land for \$9,538,427. New rolling stock and equipment was bought at a cost of \$9,000,000 and there are orders outstanding to the value of \$7,000,000, which are expected to be available for the autumn traffic. Betterments cost \$18,000,000."

AN AGREEMENT NOT A TREATY

Conservatives in their desperation continue to misrepresent the proposed trade agreement with the United States. Here is Clarendon A. de la P. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, Secretary of State Knox, which leaves absolutely no room for doubt on the subject:

"The governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood THAT WE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO BIND FOR THE FUTURE THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS OR THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, BUT THAT EACH OF THESE AUTHORITIES SHALL BE ABSOLUTELY FREE TO MAKE ANY CHANGE OF TARIFF POLICY OR OF ANY OTHER MATTER COVERED BY THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT THAT MAY BE DEEMED EXPEDIENT. We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the more liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada

as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interests of both countries. The American Secretary of State officially confirmed this on behalf of his government on January 21, 1911. The party which controls the next Parliament (and that will be the Liberal party) could repeal the tariff agreement by a simple vote of Parliament in the House of Commons at a day's notice, or at any time that it might be deemed expedient to do so. Conservatives who are attempting to deceive the country dare not read at their meetings or publish in their newspapers the official declaration on the subject which we have published here. It is an agreement not a treaty this time, but it was a treaty that Sir John Macdonald tried to get and that he and all the other Conservative leaders favored, as their speeches show. The Conservatives cannot dodge that.

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A SAMPLE CASE

Among those eminent Conservative workers who are giving Mr. Fowler their support in Kings-Albert is Mr. George B. Jones, M. P. P., whose activities in selling lumber to the Hazen government for the Central Railway, and in dumping sawdust into the Kennebecasis, will be remembered by Telegraph readers.

When Mr. Jones was running for the Legislature he told the electors everywhere that if he were elected no public work in Kings County would be done except by public tender. For about two years past a bridge known as the Wallace bridge, four or five miles from Brown's Plains, has been in a dangerous condition. Frequent complaints about it were without result. For a long time it became necessary to fence the bridge off, closing it to traffic, and compelling teams and pedestrians to cross the stream by a roundabout but safer way. A few days ago men, selected by Mr. Jones from his Apohaqui circle, arrived at the site of the bridge, and said they were instructed to put in a new structure. The people living in that neighborhood are discussing Mr. Jones' failure to pay any attention to this bridge for the last two years, and are reminding his friends that now, when he has taken the matter up, on the eve of the Federal elections, he has totally disregarded his former pledges about having work done by tender. There was, of course, plenty of time in the past to have done the work in the usual way. While there is no doubt that a new bridge is required, and has long been required, electors living in the vicinity do not like the idea that Mr. Jones thinks none of them is fitted to do the work, and so has to bring men over from his own parish.

Of course in this matter Mr. Jones may be entirely misunderstood. As in the matter of that one of lumber he sold to the Tory Central Railway Commission, and in regard to the sawdust dumped into the Kennebecasis by the Ion, Mr. Jones' motives may have been entirely patriotic. However, the electors will have to decide about that.

TAFT AND THE WOOL SCHEDULE

The prestige Mr. Taft secured with the low tariff enthusiasts by the reciprocity agreement has been hazarded in his veto of the wool bill. This veto strikes only Mr. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, who sings a psalm in praise of the president for upholding Schedule K. The people, who had hoped to replace shoddy and cotton by wool in their apparel, are not so enthusiastic. The Democrats worked hard and well in trying to give expression to the will of the people, but it is evident that the President has not yet forgotten that a few months ago he pronounced the Payne-Adler tariff "the best tariff bill ever passed." The last congressional election was a direct referendum on the woolen part of that tariff, but he has not been chastened enough by experience since to regard the electoral decision.

A Democratic paper says that Mr. Taft is as "secure of a nomination as Dias ever was." The question of his reelection is a more difficult matter. His reelection would completely remove the one argument that Mr. Borden has yet discovered against reciprocity. Again and again he has assured Parliament and country that Canada could secure all the advantages of reciprocity by waiting for the Democratic free list bill. Taft has promptly vetoed this bill and the idea of November 1912 alone can show whether or not the American people can succeed in their fight against high protection. Canada now has an opportunity of securing more advantages than the free list bill ever promised, and she has no intention of throwing away the present opportunity to await the uncertainty of another presidential election. Speaker Clark, in speaking of the wool veto said: "The President has a right to veto this bill if he wants to. I am not quarreling with him. I am lamenting his lack of wisdom as a personal friend. He has raised an issue which will rage with unabated fury until the close of the polls in November, 1912."

In spite of the desire of the United States for lower tariffs, it must be confessed that Taft has more than a fighting chance for re-election. The Democrats have worked together in Congress in a

way that has surprised their friends, and the Democratic governors of most of the states have kept their party behind them and avoided conspicuous blunders. But New York is uncertain, and no Democratic president can be elected without New York. The chances are that Murphy will re-elect Taft. It is no political profit to the Democrats to avoid mistakes in the other states, to investigate the sugar and steel trusts, to revise the wool schedule, and pass the farmers' free list bill so long as Murphy remains the Democratic boss of New York. Murphy was never as powerful in Albany as he is now. The legislature is a thing of putty in his hands. His undisputed rule forebodes Democratic disaster. The next Democratic candidate must have strength to carry the burden of Tammany. In Albany, however, personal interests are triumphant, and the boss has established a new record of unscrupulous greed. Governor Dix is accused of making an "unholy alliance" with Murphy, and this alliance, if continued, certainly re-elect Taft. The political conditions across the line demonstrate, as nothing else would, the uncertainty that Mr. Borden offers the Canadian people when he tells them to wait for the Democrats to reform the tariff.

As live stock husbandry important in our country turn their attention more to the matter of cheap home-bred meat becomes of great interest in this connection that the value as it enables the farmer to store for winter without nutritious, pale variety area than any other amount of space. This is valuable alike for the full value for feeding, having the well built growing in sufficient quantity of the farmland. The important step in the filling matter has been given one farm for the last two have least settled down to business excepting giving practically sweetilage. In the first place the standard milk the lower level to turn slightly and milk on the stalks and so on. The full value for feeding, having the well built growing in sufficient quantity of the farmland. The important step in the filling matter has been given one farm for the last two have least settled down to business excepting giving practically sweetilage. 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